(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2947.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1803.

WHITESTOWN, *New Hartford Settlement*, June 16.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon took place in this village a few days since.

A feather bed, lying in the garret of the house of Messrs. T. and E. Williams, spontaneously took fire, and considerable part of it was consumed before it was discovered. This very singular operation of nature, will appear more credible, though not less remarkable if we take into view the following circumstances. Some time in the month of March last a child of Mr. Williams had the misfortune to be badly burnt. During the progress of recovery, two or three gallons of oil were made use of, and a considerable part of it was absorbed by the bed. In the course of the day the family were sensible of an unusual scent, which seemed like that of burning oil. This excited their apprehensions, and in searching for the cause of the uncommon smell, one of the family entered the garret, and found part of the above-mentioned bed in a state of ignition; and as soon as it was exposed to a free circulation of air, it burst into a flame.—The family are confident that the fire was not communicated by any of the usual means, as there had been no fire carried into the garret for a considerable time.

The principal component parts of the bed and oil, were hydrogen, carbon and caloric, which in the bed before the application of the oil, were in a state of equilibrium—but by the addition and process of the oil, the combustible substances, hydrogen and caloric, were supe-saturated with caloric an addition to which, was received, from the rays of the sun through the roof, (which was contiguous,) further removing the equilibrium and causing decomposition of the combustible body, which decomposition is combustion.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

Letters of a late date were yesterday morning received in town from Spain which mention that at the moment when it was expected that hostilities would commence between Britain and France, lord Malmesbury was ordered to Paris to take the place of lord Whitworth. It is therefore presumed that the negotiation has assumed some new forms.

We have not been able to see these letters and therefore cannot be particular as to dates and circumstances—but what we have mentioned may be relied upon as substantially correct.

[*Gazette of the United States.*]

July 1.

We are much indebted to the politeness of a respectable mercantile friend for the following extract. The letter was put into the Beverly post-office on the 21st, and reached this city yesterday—and shews the origin of the article we yesterday gave from the United States Gazette. It is written by a gentleman at Bilboa of the very first respectability and possessing the best information both commercial and political. No doubt can therefore exist of the contents of his letter being, at the time and place it was written, the topic of the most respectable circles. In what degree it was then worthy of credit, they must by *this* time very well know—But we are still left to conjecture, and the only data on which we can determine the point, even hypothetically, is, that on the 6th May, Mr. Addington said not a syllable concerning the mission of Lord Malmesbury to Paris, although he informed parliament that lord Whitworth had taken his passport and would be in London in a few days. The London editors are also silent upon the embassy of lord M. If it has really taken place, it is a complete march stolen both upon them and the nation, by Mr. A. for which he may be made to repent.

[*Fed. Gaz.*]

"BILBOA, May 13, 1803.

"Lord Malmesbury got to Paris the 6th inst. with dispatches from king George, a few hours after the arrival of Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, who brought to the first consul, the answer to what was said to be his ultimatum.

"Lord Malmesbury's embassy gives room to *pro* and *con* conjectures: Certain it is the French have motives for mistrusting such an ambassador when the recollection of the many months his lordship entertained them with consultations to England, is so fresh—Therefore the decision of peace or war will be soon.

"The French, it is said, wish for the entire fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, and that in consequence Egypt and Malta should be evacuated by the English—the former to be delivered to the Turks, and the latter to the order of St. John of Jerusalem; and the indemnifications to take place as per said treaty. The English, it is said, wish for a treaty of commerce, but the French will not agree to any such thing, and it is my opinion it is very wise on their part to oppose it, at the same time it is of the utmost consideration to the English manufacturers to make such a treaty and of consequence to the nation in general.

"Some say that at all events we Spaniards will remain neutral. Indeed this must be our ardent desire, but unluckily we have not force or influence enough to keep such a neutrality. England is aware of this, and will prefer having an open and declared enemy to a hidden one. This is my opinion."

BOSTON, 8 o'clock, P. M.
Sunday, June 26.

"A vessel has just arrived from Havre-de-Grace, with the news of war being declared; that lord Whitworth had left Paris, and an embargo laid on all French vessels in port; that there was not an English vessel at Havre. They embargoed the French vessels for fear of the English cruisers. The letters and papers are not yet come to hand."

[Reports on the above momentous subject have been so extremely contradictory, that we have forborne mentioning either the writer or receiver of the above letter. It may be proper therefore to state, that it comes from the most creditable quarter, perfectly free from speculative motives.

Another letter to a gentleman in this city states, that the above vessel left Havre on the 15th May.

The Boston Gazette, dated Monday the 27th of June, says not a syllable respecting the above; but it has been clearly ascertained that the paper was printed on Sunday the 26th, and sent to its distant subscribers and correspondents anti-dated, by the mail which left Boston the same night at nine o'clock, one hour after the above letter was written. Although therefore there are no circumstances stated in the letter to render the news *officially authentic*, yet there is also nothing to render it unworthy of credit.]

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following letter, dated

New-York, June 29.

"I have just time before the closing of the mail to give you the account just received from Boston, viz. that a vessel had just arrived there from Havre-de-Grace, bringing news to the 15th May, at which time the English ambassador had left Paris and the French ambassador had left London, and an embargo was laid on the English shipping in the French ports, and immediate hostilities fully expected—what credit it will here gain is yet uncertain."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his correspondent in this city.

"I have no doubt of a war from what I can learn from captain Pitt, who arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 17th ult. and reports the general opinion there to be, that war must be declared by Britain in less than two days after his departure. He states that all the English shipping had in the most precipitate manner, left Bourdeaux, and all the French ships were ordered to remain in port. There is no doubt in my mind of the authenticity of this news." [*Poulson.*]

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, May 6, 1803.

"Political matters look excessively black, and appear now to have come to a crisis; last evening several couriers arrived from Paris, assuring that every idea of a reconciliation is now at an end, that the negotiations were positively broken off, so that all interviews between the English minister and French court had ceased. As far as those rumours prove correct, we may look for a declaration of war, which many believe to have already taken place. There is a probability or rather a possibility, that these reports are merely speculative, and that an adjustment may be brought about; in my own opinion, things have gone too far to have any just expectation of accommodation."

The editor copied the above from the original.

[*Aurora.*]

From the Charleston Times, of the 21st June.

The ship John and Frances, capt. Bass, arrived this morning from Bourdeaux, left that city on the 5th, and the Cordovan on the 8th of May. We have received by this arrival, our regular files of the Argus, an English newspaper printed in Paris, to the 1st of May; from which we have selected the most prominent articles on the important subject which agitates the public mind—These certainly have a specific aspect; but the following extract of a letter from a merchant of respectability in Bourdeaux, to his correspondent in this city, leaves us nothing to expect but a speedy recommencement of hostilities.

Bourdeaux, 5th May, 8 o'clock, P. M.

This day three couriers dispatched from Paris, to commercial houses in this city, have arrived with the news that the British ambassador had left Paris, on the 3d inst. *sans prendre congé*, and that war was certain between the two nations. In consequence, large purchases of both sugar and coffee have been made; yet as no express has been received by the different public offices, and we know that Mons. Le Brun, son to the third consul, was dispatched 24 hours after the departure of Mons. Lauriston, bearer of the French ultimatum, with new propositions to the British cabinet, there remains some glimmering hopes of peace. It is also mentioned, that the French ambassador at London has received positive orders not to quit until the British order him to leave the country.

12 o'clock at night.

Nothing more interesting known as yet—expresses are expected from Paris, with the news that hostilities have commenced.

Postscript of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 1st May.

"Since writing the above, intelligence has been received in town, stating that the negotiations of Mr. Monroe go on in fine train. It is now certain that France cedes Louisiana to the United States, on condition that she settle the claims of her citizens against this country, and pay in addition three millions of dollars to this government. The channel through which I had this information can be depended on; and I believe it is not generally known."

July 2.

Philadelphia Gazette Office, July 1, 20 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M.

We have just received the following important communication from our correspondent at New-York, by express. We hasten to throw it before our readers.

NEW-YORK, *June 30, Half past 4 o'clock, P. M.*

Mr. Relf,

The John Morgan, Howard, is just arrived in 39 days from London. WAR WAS DECLARED on the part of Great-Britain on the 16th of May; no declaration had been made against Spain or Holland. It was understood that England had given notice to those powers that she would respect their neutrality, if they were willing and *able* to defend it.

Mr. King is on board—he informs that our embassy to France had been successful. Louisiana, with all the country west of it, is ceded to the United States.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LANG, & Co.

The following formal and official *declaration of war* of England against France was received by a merchant of this city, about 3 o'clock this morning; and about 8 o'clock it was laid on the coffee-house desk. Our hand-bills were all circulated before that hour, and we deemed it unnecessary to issue a second *extra* after our readers had been in possession of the first.

At the court of the Queen's Palace, the 16th of May, 1803.

PRESENT,

The KING'S most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the repeated insults and provocations which his majesty has experienced from the government of France, his majesty finds himself compelled to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and the just rights of his subjects; his majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advise of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French republic, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned, by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic, and bring the same to judgment in such courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof:—

And, to that end, his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, is forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of H. M. subjects, or others whom the commissioners shall deem fully qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the French republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents.

His majesty's said advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, is also forthwith to prepare a draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominion which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the French republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic—and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board a draught of such instruction as may be proper to be sent to the said several courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes above mentioned.

From the court of Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and three.

[Signed by all the privy council.]

LONDON, May 19.

Lord Whitworth and his suite arrived last night at Whitehall at 11 o'clock, in two coaches and four, and two chaises and pair, with four outriders.

General Andreossi left Dover at seven o'clock yesterday morning.

The vacancy for lord of the bed chamber, it is said, will be filled by the marquis of Thomond, or the earl of Limerick.

The important papers relative to the negotiation with France, were last night laid before parliament. They occupy 145 folio pages, exclusive of the declaration of our government. Malta was the great subject of dispute, and of course, in a protracted discussion upon a single point a recurrence of the same argument is unavoidable. We now insert them in full length in whatever parts they are necessary to inform the judgment, or to gratify curiosity, and have abridged only in such parts, which, inserted at length, would be surplussage or repetition. Our account, therefore, will be found complete for the purpose of every reader.

May 20.

The Freya, capt. Fiords, from Ceuta, with wine and brandy, for Amsterdam, is taken by the Viper gun vessel, and sent into Dover.

The embargo is taken off coasting vessels.

LONDON, May 17.

His majesty's message, delivered to both houses of parliament yesterday afternoon, put an end to the uncertainty which many were under respecting the issue of the negotiation which was carrying on between this country and France.

At the privy council which sat at the queen's house yesterday, and at which his majesty presided, the message to parliament was settled, and orders issued to the lords of the admiralty to grant letters of marque and reprisal against all vessels belonging to the French and Batavian republics, and to lay a general embargo on all ships bound to any of their ports.

The renewal of the war between this country and France, has proved of essential service to America. Private letters from Paris state that the American minister, Mr. Monroe, has completely succeeded in the object of his mission, and that within these three days the French government has ceded to the Americans the possession of Louisiana.

It is further stated, upon the same respectable authority, that a sum of 6,000,000 dollars, due from France to individuals of the U. States, to obtain the payment of which was one of Mr. Monroe's principal objects, has been given up by the latter, the American minister having consented, that the government of the United States shall take that debt upon itself.

DECLARATION.

His majesty's earnest endeavours for the preservation of peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that he shall receive the same support from his parliament, and that the same zeal and spirit will be manifested by his people, which he has experienced on every occasion when the honour of his crown has been attacked, or the essential interests of his dominions have been endangered.

During the whole course of the negotiations which led to the preliminary and definitive treaties of peace between his majesty and French republic, it was his majesty's sincere desire, not only to put an end to the hostilities which subsisted between the two countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually contribute to consolidate the general tranquillity of Europe. The same motives by which his majesty was actuated during the negotiations for peace, have since invariably governed his conduct. As soon as the treaty of Amiens was concluded, his majesty's courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress; all sequestrations were taken off their property; all prohibition on their trade which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed, in every respect, on the same footing with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with his majesty, with which there existed no treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French government afford the most striking contrast. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his majesty's subjects during the war have been enforced with increased strictness and severity: violence has been offered in several instances to their vessels and their property; and, in no case, has justice been afforded to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to the repeated representations made by his majesty's ministers or ambassador at Paris. Under such circumstances, when his majesty's subjects were not suffered to enjoy the common advantages of peace within the territories of the French republic, and the countries dependant upon it, the French government had recourse to the extraordinary measure of sending over to this country a number of persons for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable seaport towns of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents, or consuls. These persons could have no pretensions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being so acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to such a situation, could only be derived from a commercial treaty; and as no treaty of that description was in existence between his majesty and the French republic.

There was consequently too much reason to suppose, that the real object of their mission was by no means of a commercial nature, and this suspicion was confirmed, not only by the circumstance that some of them were military men, but by the actual discovery that several of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, and to procure military surveys. His majesty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their respective places of destination, and represented to the French government the necessity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumstances under which they were given to them, ought to be considered as decisive intentions of the government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French government, with respect to the commercial intercourse between the two countries, must therefore be considered as ill suited to a state of peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in those, which immediately concern his majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and justice. His majesty had entertained hopes, in consequence of the repeated assurances and professions of the French government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy which, if it had not inspired other powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousies.

If the French government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system; if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new government must be placed after so dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French revolution. But his majesty had unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament that the system of violence, aggression and aggrandizement which characterised the proceedings of the different governments of France during the war, has been continued with a little disguise since its termination: They have continued to keep a French army in Holland against the will, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn treaties. They have in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the treaty of Luneville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the island of Elba, without allotting any provision to the king of Sardinia, whom they have despoiled of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound by a solemn engagement to the emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests, and to provide for his establishment. It may, indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence and insult on the part of the French government.

In the month of October last, his majesty was induced in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by his majesty for ascertaining, under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other cabinets of Europe. His majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence was manifested by any of the powers most immediately interested in preventing them: and his majesty therefore felt, that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French government first distinctly advanced the principle, that his majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings of France, on any point which did not form a part of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens. That treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principle as every other antecedent treaty or convention, on the assumption of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into the contract, the change, so made, may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situations; but whatever be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limitted, explained, or restrained by conventional law, is antecedent to it, and that law or rule of conduct which all sovereigns and states have been accustomed to appeal, where conventional law is admitted to have been silent.

The treaty of Amiens, and every other treaty in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulations, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The justice of the cause is alone sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the differences which may arise between other states, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence. These principles can admit of no dispute; but if the new and extraordinary pretensions advanced by the French government, to exclude his majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other powers, unless they made a specific part of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those powers would have a right, at least, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every case of difference between the two countries.—The indignation of all Europe must surely then be excited by the declaration of the French government, that, in the event of hostilities, these very powers who were no parties to the treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the remonstrances of his majesty in their behalf, are nevertheless to be made the victims of war which is alleged to arise out of the same treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest which they not only have not occasion, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His majesty judged it most expedient under the circumstances which then affected Europe, to refrain from a recurrence to hostilities on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggression manifested by France on the continent; yet an experience of the character and dispositions of the French government could not fail to impress his majesty with a sense of the necessity of increased vigilance in guarding the rights and dignity of his crown, and in protecting the interests of his people.

Whilst his majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta. His majesty has manifested, from the moment of the signature of the definitive treaty, any anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens relative to that island. As soon as he was informed that an election of a grand master had taken place, under the auspices of the emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed by the different priories assembled at St. Petersburg to acknowledge the person whom the court of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be grand master of the order of St. John, his majesty proposed to the French government, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that election to be valid; and when, in the month of August, the French government applied to his majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, his majesty consented without hesitation to this proposal, and gave direction for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the island. His majesty had thus shewn his disposition not only to throw no obstacle in the way of the execution of the treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His majesty cannot, however, admit, that at any period since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens the French government had any right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulations of treaty, to withdraw his forces from the island of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta remained unexecuted: the election of a grand master had not been carried into effect.

The tenth article had stipulated that the independence of the island should be placed under the guaranty and protection of Great-Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and Prussia. The emperor of Germany had acceded to the guaranty, but only on condition of a like accession on the part of the other powers specified in the article. The emperor of Russia has refused his accession, except on the condition that the Maltese language should be abrogated; and the king of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle upon the existence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the article, had been defeated by the

changes which had taken place in the conſtitution of the order ſince the concluſion of the treaty of peace. It was to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem that his majeſty was, by the firſt ſtipulation of the tenth article, bound to reſtore the iſland of Malta. The order is defined to conſiſt of thoſe languages which were in exiſtence at the time of the concluſion of the treaty: the three French languages having been aboliſhed, and a Malteſe language added to the inſtitution. The order conſiſted, therefore, at that time, of the following languages, viz. the languages of Arragan, Caſtile, Germany, Bavaria, and Ruſſia. Since the concluſion of the definitive treaty, the languages of Arragan and Caſtile have been ſeparated from the order by Spain, a part of the Italian language has been aboliſhed by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is ſtrong reaſon to believe that it has been in contemplation to ſequeſtrate the property of the Bavarian language, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Ruſſian languages within the dominions of the emperor.

Under theſe circumſtances the order of St. John cannot be conſidered as that body to which, according to the ſtipulations of the treaty, the iſland was to be reſtored; and the funds indiſpenſably neceſſary for its ſupport, and for the maintenance of the independence of the iſland, have been nearly, if not wholly, ſequeſtered. Even if this had ariſen from circumſtances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the treaty to control, his majeſty would nevertheleſs have had a right to defer the evacuation of the iſland by his forces, until ſuch time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preſervation of the independence of the order and of the iſland. But if theſe changes have taken place in conſequence of any acts of the other parties to the treaty; if the French government ſhall appear to have proceeded upon a ſyſtem of rendering the order, whoſe independence they had ſtipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his majeſty's right to continue in the occupation of the iſland, under ſuch circumſtances, will hardly be conteſted. It is indiſputable that the revenues of the two Spaniſh languages have been withdrawn from the order by his Catholic majeſty; a part of the Italian language has in fact been aboliſhed by France, through the unjuſt annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Placentia, to the French territory. The elector of Bavaria has been inſtigated by the French government to ſequeſtrate the property of the order within his territories; and it is certain that they have not only ſanctioned but encouraged the idea of the propriety of ſeparating the Ruſſian languages from the remainder of the order.

As the conduct of the governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in ſome inſtances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the order, and thus deſtroyed its means of ſupporting its independence, it is to theſe governments, and not to his majeſty, that the non-execution of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens muſt be aſcribed.

Such would be the juſt concluſion if the tenth article of that treaty were conſidered as an arrangement by itſelf. It muſt be obſerved, however, that this article forms a part only of a treaty of peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the ſtipulations of which muſt, upon a principle common to all treaties, be conſtrued as having a reference to each other.

His majeſty was induced by the treaty of peace to conſent to abandon and to reſtore to the order of St. John the iſland of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition which muſt neceſſarily be ſuppoſed to have had conſiderable influence with his majeſty in inducing him to make ſo important a conceſſion, was the acquieſcence of the French government in an arrangement for the ſecurity of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the treaty ſtipulating the integrity of the Turkiſh empire, and the independence of the Ionian iſlands. His majeſty has, however, ſince learnt, that the French government have entertained views hoſtile to both theſe objects; and that they have even ſuggeſted the idea of a partition of the Turkiſh empire. Theſe views muſt now be manifeſt to all the world from the official publication of the report of colonel Sebaſtian, from the conduct of that officer, and of the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian iſlands, and from the diſtinct admiſſion of the firſt conſul himſelf, in his communication with lord Whitworth. His majeſty was, therefore, warranted in conſidering it to be the determination of the French government to violate thoſe articles of the treaty of peace, which ſtipulated from the integrity and independence of the Turkiſh empire, and of the Ionian iſlands, and conſequently would not have been juſtified in evacuating the iſland of Malta, without receiving ſome ſecurity, which might equally provide for theſe important objects. His majeſty accordingly feels that he has an inconteſtable claim, in conſequence of the conduct of France ſince the treaty of peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the ſtipulations of that treaty, to refuſe, under the preſent circumſtances, to relinquiſh the poſſeſſion of the iſland of Malta.

Yet notwithſtanding this right ſo clear and ſo unqueſtionable the alternative preſented by the French government to his majeſty, in language the moſt peremptory and menacing, was "the evacuation of Malta, or the renewal of the war."

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifeſted by the French government ſince the concluſion of the treaty of peace, have in ſo very particular a manner attracted the attention of his majeſty, it has been equally impoſſible for him not to feel, and juſt to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that government to his crown and to his people.

This report of colonel Sebaſtiani contains the moſt unwarrantable inſinuations and charges againſt his majeſty's government, againſt the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and againſt the Britiſh army in that quarter. The paper cannot be conſidered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent, publiſhed by the authority of a government to which it was addreſſed, who thereby have given it their expreſs ſanction.

The conduct of the firſt conſul to his majeſty's ambaſſador, at his audience, in preſence of the miniſters of moſt of the ſovereigns and ſtates of Europe, furniſhes another inſtance of provocation on the part of the French government which it would be improper not to notice on the preſent occaſion, and the ſubſequent explanation of this tranſaction may be conſidered as having the effect of aggravating inſtead of palliating the affront.

This report had been publiſhed a very ſhort time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the firſt conſul of France to the legiſlative body. In this communication he preſumes to affirm, in the character of chief magiſtrate of that country, "that Great-Britain cannot ſingly contend againſt the power of France;" an aſſertion as unfounded as it is indecent, diſproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by thoſe of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an aſſertion advanced in the moſt ſolemn official act of a government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe can be conſidered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his majeſty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his juſt rights, and thoſe of their country, againſt every inſult and aggreſſion.

At the very time when his majeſty was demanding ſatisfaction and explanation on ſome of the points above mentioned, the French miniſter at Hamburg endeavoured to obtain the inſertion in a Hamburg paper of a moſt groſs and opprobrious libel againſt his majeſty, and when difficulties were made reſpecting the inſertion of it, he availed himſelf of his official character of miniſter of the French republic to require the publication of it by order of his government in the Gazette of the ſenate of that town. With this requiſition ſo made, the ſenate of Hamburg were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free ſtate made the inſtrument, by the menace of the French government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the moſt offenſive and unfounded calumnies againſt his majeſty and his government. His majeſty might add to this liſt of indignities, the requiſition which the French government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and conſtitution of his country ſhould be changed relative to the liberty of the preſs. His majeſty might likewiſe add the calls which the government have, on ſeveral occaſions, made upon him to violate the laws of hoſpitality with reſpect to perſons who had found an aſylum within his dominions, and againſt whoſe conduct no charge whatever has at any time been ſubſtantiated. It is impoſſible to reflect on theſe different proceedings, and the courſe which the French government have thought proper to adopt reſpecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a ſyſtem which has been adopted for the purpoſe of degrading, vilifying, and inſulting his majeſty and his government.

Under all theſe inſults and provocations, his majeſty, not without a due ſenſe of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain ſatisfaction and redreſs, while he has neglected no means conſiſtent with his honour and the ſafety of his dominions, to induce the government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, abſolutely neceſſary for the future tranquillity of Europe. His efforts in this reſpect have proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it neceſſary to order his ambaſſador from Paris. In having recourſe to this proceeding, it has been his majeſty's object to put an end to the fruitleſs diſcuſſions which have too long ſubſiſted between the two governments, and to cloſe a period of ſuſpence peculiarly injurious to the ſubjects of his majeſty.

But though the provocations which his majeſty has received might entitle him to larger claims than thoſe which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is ſtill willing, as far as is conſiſtent with his own honour, and the intereſts of his people, to afford every facility to any juſt and honourable arrangement, by which ſuch evils may be averted. He has therefore no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithſtanding all the changes which have taken place ſince the treaty of peace, notwithſtanding the extenſion of the power of France, in repugnance to that treaty, and to the ſpirit of peace itſelf. His majeſty will not avail himſelf of theſe circumſtances, to demand in compenſation all he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which ſatisfaction ſhall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his crown and to his people, and ſubſtantial ſecurity afforded againſt further encroachments on the part of France.

His majeſty has thus diſtinctly and unreſervedly ſtated the reaſons of thoſe proceedings to which he has found himſelf compelled to reſort: he is actuated by no diſpoſition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other ſtate; by no projects of conqueſt and aggrandizement; but ſolely by a ſenſe of what is due to the honour of his crown, and the intereſts of his people, and by an anxious deſire to obſtruct the further progreſs of a ſyſtem, which, if not reſiſted, may prove fatal to every part of the civiliſed world.

ANNAPOLIS, July 7.

OFFICIAL.

The executive have received official information that a treaty was ſigned on the 30th of April, between the miniſters plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the United States and the miniſter plenipotentiary of the French government, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and ſovereignty over New-Orleans, and the whole of Louiſiana, as Spain poſſeſſed the ſame. [*Nat. Intel.*]

SHERIFF's SALES.

By virtue of a *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premiſes of RICHARD HOPKINS, for READY MONEY, on Thurſday the 28th inſtant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horſes, and wheat; taken at the ſuit of William Taylor, uſe of Caleb Dorſey, of Thos. B. uſe of Henry Howard, and for officers fees, taken as the property of the ſaid Richard Hopkins.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Will be SOLD, on the premiſes of RICHARD HALL, of Edw. on Friday the 29th inſtant, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit;

ONE negro boy called Harry, one ditto man Jack, one horſe, mules, cart, and oxen; taken for officers fees due for the years 1801 and 1802. The ſale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th inſtant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and ſundry negroes, conſiſting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the ſaid Thomas Warfield at the ſuit of Allen Quynn, adminiſtrator of William Goldſmith, and for officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Sheriff's Requeſt.

AS this is the laſt year of my ſheriffalty, and wiſhing to cloſe my buſineſs againſt the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly requeſt that all perſons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwiſe, will come forward and make payment, or diſagreeable meaſures will be taken to enforce them, and more particularly thoſe that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no requeſt of poſtponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no reſpect of perſons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premiſes, on Monday the firſt day of Auguſt next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place,

ALL thoſe tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER's HERN, KNIGHTON's PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceaſed, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or leſs.

THOMAS ROGERS, Truſtee.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Alſo a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accuſtomed to all kinds of houſe work, and the woman can ſew and knit, and is an excellent ſpinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, to receive all juſt claims againſt the ſaid county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cy.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet the executors of ſaid deceaſed, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, to receive their dividend of the bonds and notes taken for the ſale of the perſonal property. Sale made agreeable to the directions of the orphans court, and by conſent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS 2d Step. } Executors.

elegant dinner, at three o'clock. The utmoſt good humour and hilarity prevailed. We have been able to obtain but a part of the toaſts drank on this occaſion of which the following is a copy:

The preſs—May thoſe who pervert it to the deſtruction of morals, reap a plentiful harveſt of ſhame and diſgrace.

The American youth—May they prefer the laſting pleaſures of refined literature to the evaneſcent enjoyment of faſhionable diſſipation.

The American fair—May an honeſt heart and a cultivated mind, be ever the introduction to their favour and affection.

The City of New-York—May its protection of literature keep pace with its commercial advancements.

The Bookſellers of the United States—May they never ſuffer the American literati to feel the chilling influence of parſimony or illiberality.

The American Literary Fair—May it become as uſeful as the celebrated literary fair of Germany.

"The Pleaſures of Memory," and "The Key to Paradiſe" to the fair and honourable bookſeller—the "Pains of Memory," and "The Scourge of Conſcience," to the unfair and diſhonourable.

Peace to the world—The beſt friend to the literature of the world.

The third Monday of June, 1804—May the pleaſures and advantages we anticipate in meeting at that time be fully realized.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Samuel Relf, of Philidelphia, attending by invitation.—The Bookſellers and Printers of the United States—May their faces, the title page of their hearts, never be mackled by the tymphan of diſſimulation.

By Mr. Webſter, of Albany.—The memory of honeſt patriots.

By Mr. Samuel F. Bradford, of Philadelphia.—"An union of all honeſt men"—for the promotion of ſound literature, and the ſuppreſſion of party ſpirit. Three cheers.

By Mr. Andrews, of Boſton.—Our ſilent monitor [pointing to a ſtriking likeneſs of gen. Waſhington, which was hanging in the preſence of the company.]

By Mr. J. Conrad, of Philadelphia.—"The Young Man's Beſt Companion,"—And no exchange.

July 7.

By the brig Fame, capt. Graiſbury, we have accounts from New-Orleans to the cloſe of May. The effect of the reſtoration of the depoſit had not been ſo favourable to buſineſs as was expected. Conſiderable langour prevailed. The marquis de Caſa Calvo was there, waiting the arrival of general Victor and his troops to whom he was to deliver the province in form—

Our correſpondent ſays, "that it is well underſtood that the Floridas, as well as a ſtrip of land on the eaſtern bank of the Miſſiſſippi, extending from the river Iberville to the American limits, including Baton Rouge, remain under the dominion of Spain." From this it will be very eaſy for every individual to aſcertain the boundaries ceded to the United States by France, if indeed any ceſſion has been made.

By the ſame arrival, we have received a file of the "Moniteur de la Louiſiane," printed at New-Orleans, from which we have tranſlated a few articles for this day's Gazette. We have alſo received a tranſlated copy of the royal order for the delivery of the colony to the French, which we ſubjoin:

TRANSLATION.

His excellency Don Pedro Ceballos, under yeſterday's date, informs me what follows:—

Moſt Excellent Sir,

The French government having requeſted that in delivering to it the colony of Louiſiana, it be put in poſſeſſion of the artillery, arms, ammunition, ſtores hoſpitals, ſea craft and other effects belonging to the king, that may be found in the colony, and that the royal order to be expedited to the captain-general of ſaid province, for the delivery of the colony, be forwarded by an expreſs to Paris, that the captain-general Victor, who goes out on that commiſſion, may carry it with him. His majeſty, deſirous of pleaſing without delay, the ſaid government has determined to expedite, through the office of ſtate, under my charge, the royal diſpatch, a copy of which I encloſe herewith, adding moreover that it is his majeſty's will, that conformably thereto, you give the neceſſary orders for the formation of a rated inventory of all the exiſtencies relating to your department, obſerving to make a ſeparation of the papers to be delivered to the French, in conſequence of the ceſſion, and of thoſe not relating to ſaid affair, which are to be tranſported to the dominions of his majeſty. I acquaint you of this by royal order for your information and government, in what reſpects your royal diſpatch.

DON CARLOS, by the Grace of God, &c.

Having thought it expedient to retrocede to the French republic, the colony and province of Louiſiana, I order, that when this is preſented to you by gen. Victor, or any other officer duly authoriſed by ſaid republic, to take charge of ſaid delivery, you put him in poſſeſſion of the colony of Louiſiana and its dependencies—as likewiſe the city and iſland of New-Orleans, with the ſame extent that it now has, that it had when poſſeſſed by the French, when ceded to my royal crown, and as it ought to be after the various treaties between my ſtates and thoſe of other powers, in order that in future it may belong to ſaid republic, who is to adminiſter and govern it with its officers and governors, as if it belonged to her without any exception. I order that as ſoon as the ſaid troops of the French republic have taken poſſeſſion of ſaid colony, you withdraw therefrom all the officers, ſoldiers, and perſons in my ſervice, and ſend them to Spain, or any part of my poſſeſſion in America, excepting thoſe who prefer remaining in the French ſervice, to whom you will make no objection.

I moreover order, that after the evacuation of the ſaid ports and town of New-Orleans, you collect all the papers and documents relating to the revenue and adminiſtration of the colony of Louiſiana, in order to bring them to Spain, to ſettle the accounts, delivering nevertheleſs, to the French governor, or officer charged with taking poſſeſſion, all that may relate to the limits and demarcation of ſaid territory, as likewiſe thoſe reſpecting the Indian and other poſts, taking neceſſary receipts for all for your diſcharge, and that you give to the ſaid governor all the information that may be wanting for him to govern ſaid colony to the ſatisfaction of the republic. And in order that the ſaid ceſſion may be effected to the ſatisfaction of both powers, you will form an inventory, ſigned by you and the reſpective commiſſioners of the republic, of all the artillery, army, ammunition, effects, ſtores, hoſpital, ſea craft, &c. that may belong to me in ſaid colony, and you will proceed jointly with ſaid commiſſary, to make an exact eſtimation of all the effects belonging to me in the different parts of the colony, that their value be reimburſed to me by ſaid republic, agreeable to valuation.

We hope at the ſame time for the intereſt and tranquillity of the inhabitants of the colony, and we promiſe ourſelves, from the ſincere friendſhip and cloſe alliance which unite us to the government of the republic, that it will give orders to its governor and other officers employed in its ſervice in ſaid colony and city of New-Orleans, that the clergy and religious houſes that ſerve there may continue their functions, and enjoy the privileges, prerogatives and exemptions which have been granted to them by the title of their eſtabliſhment. That the ordinary judges, as likewiſe the eſtabliſhed tribunals, continue to adminiſter juſtice according to the received and common laws, that the inhabitants be maintained in quiet poſſeſſion of their property, that all the grants, of what nature ſoever, iſſued by my governors although not confirmed by me, be confirmed to them, and hoping moreover that the government of the republic will ſhew to her ſubjects the ſame proof of protection and friendſhip which they have experienced under my dominions.

Given at Barcelona, the 15th of Oct. 1802.

I THE KING.

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

I tranſmit to you by order of his majeſty, for your information and for the fulfilment of the part that relates to you. God preſerve you many years.

SOLEN.

Barcelona, 16th October, 1802.

To the Intendant of Louisiana.

SAVANNA, June 25.

Arrived ſince our laſt, the barque Nixon, captain Shaw, in 45 days from Rotterdam. Capt. Shaw left Rotterdam about the 3d of May, when the expectation of a recommencement of hoſtilities was daily increaſing. A few days previous to capt. Shaw's ſailing, the general commanding the French troops embarked at Helvoetſluys for Louiſiana, went on ſhore and demanded of the commandant of that place the keys of the arſenal, which were refuſed to be given up unleſs an order to that effect ſhould be received from the government. The general then took a file of ſoldiers from on board one of the tranſport ſhips, (the Providence, capt. Taylor, of Philadelphia,) marched to the commandant's houſe, and took the keys by force; and immediately mounted a double guard in the garriſons of Helvoetſluys, Breil and Goree. The report of a general diſembarkation of the troops deſtined for Louiſiana is incorrect; a few only from each ſhip had been landed; and the evident reaſon why the expedition did not put to ſea, was the fear of being intercepted and taken by the Engliſh ſquadron which conſtantly cruiſed off Goree.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.

Arrived, brig Lucy, Humphreys, from Barbadoes. Captain H. informs, that when he ſailed an expedition was fitting out at Barbadoes againſt one of the French iſlands, ſuppoſed to be Martinique.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) June 11.

The anxious interval between our laſt publication, in which we had looked for ſomething important and deciſive from England, has not paſſed without ſome intereſt, but has been marked by ſuch ſtrong meaſures as ſhew the vigilance and activity of the naval department on our ſtation.—On Wedneſday night his majeſty's ſhip Cyane, capt. Maxwell, brought into Carliſle bay the French tranſport L'Adelaide, 29 days from Rochelle, bound to Martinique with troops. The principal officer is lieut. col. Peitavy, chef de 2d battalion de la 107 demi brigade; and there is an adjutant-major, 22 other officers, and 339 men on board. Alſo a French barque L'Alerte, commanded by M. Le Jeune, a lieut de Vaiſſeau, with 6000 barrels of powder, 18 24 pounders and ſhot and ſhells, from L'Orient, 42 days, bound to Martinique. The above ſhips are at anchor off Charles Fort, with fails unbent, and rudders unſhipped.

Thurſday evening intelligence was received from St. Vincent, of a French brig, with 100 troops on board bound to Tobago, having been carried into that port by his majeſty's ſhop Hornet, captain Hunt.

Every attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the French officers and ſoldiers of the two ſhips brought in here. The chef de battalion, Peitavy, and the adjutant-major, have quarters allotted to them in Bridge-town; the other officers, in certain proportions, are permitted to come on ſhore on parole, ſubject to proper reſtrictions.

The ſick have been conducted to the general hoſpital at St. Anne's, and they gratefully acknowledge the humane kindneſs and attention which has been ſhewn to them by Dr. Burke, and the other gentlemen of the medical ſtaff.

The chief of battalion and major dined with the commander of the forces on Thurſday, and with lord Seforth the following day.

The private ſhip Triton, hired for the purpoſe, has been diſpatched to England, by the commander in chief, in conſequence of the detention of theſe veſſels, and lieut. colonel Murray and a naval officer, ſailed in her.

BALTIMORE, July 7.

From a Savanna paper of June 23.

IMPORTANT.

The following letters from col. Hawkins to the governor of this ſtate, announcing the capture of W. A. Bowles, the celebrated ſon of miſchief, together with the diſpoſition and "talk" of the chiefs, will be found of the utmoſt intereſt and importance to the people of this ſtate; and not unimportant to any part of the union. We preſume Bowles has finally terminated his career.

O-che-upo-fau, on Coosau river, 30th May, 1803.

In my laſt communication to your excellency, I apprized you of the ſtate of affairs in this agency. I have now the pleaſure to add, that the chiefs of the Creek nation convened on the 20th at this place, and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokees, Chickaſaws and Chocktaws; that on the 24th, the Seminoles and other chiefs in oppoſition, with their leader, W. A. Bowles, at their head, arrived, and that on the 28th he was apprehended, confined in irons and ſent under a ſtrong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to governor Tolch of Penſacola, to anſwer for his crimes againſt the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty in Eaſt and Weſt-Florida.

We are ſo crouded with Indians and viſitors that I muſt defer going into detail till the national council adjourns.

I have the honour to be,
Very reſpectfully, Sir,
Your excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency governor
Milledge, Georgia.

Creek Agency, 8th June, 1803.

I wrote your excellency on the 30th ult. by Mr. Robertſon, a gentleman of Greenſborough, to inform you that Mr. Bowles was apprehended, confined in irons, by order of the chiefs, and ſent under a ſtrong guard of Indians to governor Tolch of Penſacola, to anſwer for his crimes againſt the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty in Eaſt and Weſt-Florida. As ſoon as the event took place a general murmer, for the time only, ran through the chiefs in oppoſition. With the evening, by the prudent conduct of the council of the nation, the whole ſubſided, and they were brought to take the United States and Spain by the hands in friendſhip, and to join in a ſolemn declaration of the national council, "that they were reſolved on eternal peace with all the world; that they were dead and gone, their children might grow up in peace, repeat and remember this talk, and take it to the end of the world."

I heard a few days paſt that my having ſome property near Fort Wilkinſon, has been a ſubject of inadverſion on the part of ſome members of your legiſlature. The place there [Hawkins's Springs] was aſſigned me by the chiefs of this agency for my accommodation as agent ſix years paſt, has been occupied generally by the military or myſelf, for public purpoſes. As ſoon as the lines are run, and the military are removed, my property will accompany them, and whether they remove or not, as ſoon as you may take poſſeſſion of that country I intend my claim to ceaſe, and my property to leave it. The Indians will be ready to run the line as ſoon as orders can be given for that purpoſe and communicated to the ſpeaker of the nation.

With aſſurances of my continued exertions for the proſperity of the ſtate over which you have the honour to preſide, and of ſincere wiſhes for your perſonal welfare,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency John Milledge,
Governor of Georgia.

July 8.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hanney and Logan of Liverpool, to a commercial house at Portland, dated May 19, 1803.

"An embargo is alſo laid on all ſhips and goods belonging to the Batavian republic, and we have little doubt that they will very ſoon be made parties to the conteſt. All ſuſpence being now removed regarding our political ſituation, we hope to ſee our market become a little more lively in a ſhort time, and we have no doubt that the prices of many articles will advance. Upland Georgia cotton, has already advanced from 13d. to 14 and 14 1-2, and few people willing to ſell at theſe prices. Naval ſtores, particularly tar, will of courſe advance. We alſo think wheat and flour will become more valuable:—In ſhort, as the price of freight and inſurance will be much higher, we may reaſonably expect the prices of moſt articles to advance."

Annapolis, July 14.

COMMUNICATION.

MONDAY the 4th of July, the 27th aniversary of American independence, was ushered in by three salutes at sunrise, by a detachment of the artillery company under the command of captain John Muir, at 10 o'clock the artillerists and volunteer corps formed on the parade in front of the stadt-house, at half after 10 they proceeded to the College Green, where under the command of captain Richard Harwood, of the volunteer corps, they performed their military movements with a precision and dexterity highly commendable. At half past eleven the music gave the signals of the approach of his excellency John F. Mercer, governor. The two companies were then reviewed by his excellency in presence of a large concourse of spectators. After the completion of the ceremonies attendant on the review, his excellency addressed them in substance as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens,

It being intimated to me since I came on the ground that it would not be altogether unacceptable should I address a few words to you on the occasion: to that end I therefore solicit your attention for a few moments. For what purpose, Fellow-Citizens, did you first unite in this laudable association, and what were the motives that prompted you to it? 'Twas by proper organization to perfect yourselves in military tactics, to preserve yourselves from the disorder attendant on sudden alarms, and to inspire you with a confidence resulting from a coviction of the truth of this salutary maxim, that without order and experience your forces could never be properly concentrated, and that blind force when opposed by methodical, and properly directed resistance, is feeble and inefficient.—I say, Fellow-Citizens, 'twas a love of country and a sense of proper danger. The time has been when your hearts intimidated by a consciousness of inexperience have been feelingly susceptible of the most inconsiderable alarms, and you have been called forth from your beds to oppose ideal attacks with the embarrassing attendants, consternation and inexperience. But that time has passed away. I see displayed in your movements this day all the knowledge, regularity, and coolness of action that could possibly be expected from gentlemen, who are, in the strictest meaning of the terms, Citizen Soldiers, not tied down by any restriction save a sense of duty to yourselves and your country.

Fellow-Citizens, without having recourse to panegyric or descending to the cold dissembling language of compliment, I here solemnly declare you to be in my opinion the best organised militia my eyes ever beheld. I will not say you equal regular troops, but I can declare (and I speak the language of my heart) that I would as soon be called to the field of battle with you, as any body of men the far-famed military schools of Europe can boast of. The president of the United States has said that there should not exist a standing army in a republic, we may go farther and say that a republic cannot exist where a standing army is its sole protection from tumults from within, or invasions from abroad. But if the government of the United States should ever think it expedient to establish a standing army, 'twill be then more especially incumbent on us as citizens to organize ourselves to oppose with success, and meet on equal ground, this very standing army, should it unhappily be converted into an instrument of oppression in the hands of ambitious despotism.

The discords of Europe have again lighted up the torch of war, and we have every reason to believe that the conflict will be vigorous and determined.—We, under the auspices of Divine Providence, have happily as yet stood aloof from European contests, but let us not lull ourselves into a listless security by a reflection on the prosperity of the past; let us be prepared for the worst; let us shew that we deserve the liberty and peace we now enjoy by putting ourselves in a situation to preclude any possible interruption of them.—And now permit me, Fellow-Citizens, to return you my most unfeigned thanks for the politeness, deference and attention you have this day shewn me, and though I may may never again have the honour of meeting you in *the capacity I now do*, yet believe me, I shall ever meet you as a brother and a friend.

At the conclusion of the speech the volunteers and artillerists gave three cheers, which were returned by as many from the spectators.—The two companies then formed in order and returned to the stadt-house parade, where after a few evolutions performed with masterly execution they were dismissed.

At 3 o'clock the two companies with a number of citizens and strangers partook of a dinner on the College Green under awnings prepared for the occasion, the governor presiding. Several appropriate toasts were drank, and several songs sung suited to the occasion. —The evening was concluded at the Theatre where the tragedy of Bunker Hill was performed to a crouded audience.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A SORREL HORSE, brought to my stable in January last by Henry Cooke, with a hog mane, snip nose, four white feet, and a blaze face, about 14 hands and an half high; the said horse will be sold on the 20th instant, without the owner calls, proves property, and pays the expence. I have called on Mr. R. B. Latimer, of this city, and wrote to a Mr. Loughborough, of Washington city, neither of whom own said horse, therefore I shall on that day sell the said horse to defray the expences incurred.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, July 6, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

MRS. KEY,

PRESENTS her respects to the patrons of her school, and with regret informs them that she is under the necessity of declining the business of tuition, that she may use proper means for the recovery of her health.

She acknowledges the encouragement she has received was beyond her merit, and will ever retain the most grateful sense of their favours.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN,
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of JOHN TUCKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Monday the first day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324¼ acres of land, more or less.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

FOR SALE,

A LIVELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Also a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and the woman can sew and knit, and is an excellent spinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in August next, to receive all just claims against the said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cty.

July 5, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HOPKINS for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horses, and wheat; taken at the suit of William Taylor, use of Caleb Dorsey, of Thos. B. use of Henry Howard, and for officers fees, taken as the property of the said Richard Hopkins.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1803.

Will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HALL, of Edw. on Friday the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

ONE negro boy called Harry, one ditto man Jack, one horse, mules, cart, and oxen; taken for officers fees due for the years 1801 and 1802. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July, 5, 1803.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and sundry negroes, consisting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the said Thomas Warfield at the suit of Allen Quynn, administrator of William Goldsmith, and for officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

Sheriff's Request.

AS this is the last year of my sheriffalty, and wishing to close my business against the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly request that all persons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwise, will come forward and make payment, or disagreeable measures will be taken to enforce them, and more partitularly those that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no request of postponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no respect of persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet the executors of said deceased, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the first Monday in August next, to receive their dividend of the bonds and notes taken for the sale of the personal property. Sale made agreeable to the direction of the orphans court, and by consent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of Step. } Executors.

The high bred Horse

SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old; is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as lively as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, and houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ANDREW, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 11, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Holland's Iſland, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named TENA, about five feet four or five inches high, thirty years of age; ſhe had on a ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an ofnabrig ſhift, but may probably change her cloaths. She went off with her huſband, negro JEM, who belongs to Mr. SAMUEL DORSEY, of Calvert county; he is a ſtout man, about twenty years of age, has a remarkable buſhy head and very flat noſe. Whoever takes up the above negroes, and ſecures them ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

3X GEORGE BARKER.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates,

The Noble Wanderer,	2 vols.	NOVELS. London editions, elegant binding.
Lottery of Life,	3 do.	
Orphan of Stangford,	3 do.	
Lady of the Cave,	3 do.	
Caſtle of Cathneſs,	2 do.	
Helen of Glenroſs,	4 do.	
Frederick,	3 do.	
Rinaldo Rinaldini,	3 do.	
D'Iſraeli's Romances.		

Forſyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addreſſes to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolſcap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Inkpowder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Paſteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

JAMES MATTISON,

HAVING taken the houſe now occupied by capt. WEST, and intending to remove to the ſame between this and the 8th of July next, would in the mean-time diſpoſe of a handſome aſſortment of fine hats at coſt.

Annapolis, June 28, 1803. 3X

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration, with the will annexed, on the eſtate of SARAH JOICE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are hereby requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Sarah Joice are deſired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Adminiſtrator w. a.

June 25, 1803. 3X

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any perſon or perſons taking an aſſignment of a bond given by me to Mr. Samuel Ridout, of Annapolis, bearing date the eighth day of September, 1800, for the purchaſe of land, the ſaid land has fell ſhort in quantity nearly 30 acres, and in conſequence thereof I am determined not to pay the balance on ſaid bond, without I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM HILLIARY.

Allegany county, May 2, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will petition the next Frederick county Auguſt court for a commiſſion to mark and bound as well the whole as my particular parts of two tracts of land, ſituated in ſaid county, called PARTNERSHIP and JEDBURG FORREST, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

4X JOHN HUGHES.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bright ſorrel MARE, about three or fours years old, ſhe is about thirteen and an half hands high, has a tolerable long tail, and her mane hanging on the left ſide, no perceivable brand. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS H. HALL.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of Miſs ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WEEMS, Executor.

June 13, 1803.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who ſays he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark ſmooth ſkin; his cloathing a white flannel ſhort coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fuſtian pantaloons, an old white ſhirt, a pair of old white yarn ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

MAREEN B. DUVALL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS juſt received a choice ſelection of SPRING GOODS, alſo CUTLERY and GROCERIES, the whole of which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,

Prepared by Thomas H. Rawſon, M. C. M. S. New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which diſcovery he obtained a patent, ſigned by the preſident of the United States, July 1802. The ſingular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of theſe bitters, are ſo univerſally known and acknowledged, that little need be ſaid in a news-paper advertiſement. As a family medicine they are the moſt uſeful, ſafe, and efficacious compoſition ever known, for the prevention and cure of thoſe numerous and complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring ſeaſon, ariſing from indigeſtion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for deſtroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which diſcovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congreſs, and ſigned by George Waſhington, late preſident of the United States, April 30, 1796. Theſe pills operate as a mild and ſpeedy purge, and are a uſeful and convenient phyſic for families; the univerſal fame which they have obtained in conſequence of their uncommon virtues and uſefulneſs, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, uſeleſs. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for theſe pills was ſo great, and their benefits ſo amply aſcertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the venders could obtain a neceſſary ſupply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paſte,

Prepared by Iſaac Thompſon, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with ſafety eaſe and certainty cure the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums; this paſte cleanſes the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulneſs or acrid corroſive humours, it braces and ſtrengthens the fibres of the gums, ſo that they adhere cloſe to the teeth; it likewiſe makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Tycis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the moſt remarkable compoſition ever known for cleanſing and beautifying the ſkin, and the moſt pleaſant, ſafe, and efficacious application ever diſcovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of uſing the above valuable medicines, the purchaſer is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for ſale, by

THOMAS SHAW, at his ſtore in Church-ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſieurs Ridgely and Weems.

Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the ſolicitation of a number of my friends, I reſpectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myſelf as a candidate for your ſuffrages at the enſuing election of a ſheriff of this county, and to aſſure you, ſhould I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion ſhall be made to give general ſatisfaction, and to prove myſelf worthy of your confidence and ſupport.

As it is my wiſh to avoid egotiſm, and as few taſks can be impoſed on a man more diſagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiaſt, I ſhall therefore forbear making any farther profeſſions on the ſcore of abilities, than to obſerve, that I have acted for ſometime paſt as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Eſquire, the preſent ſheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myſelf, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEW.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability [illegible] at line may be known on inquiry.

[illegible]napolis, Auguſt 17, 1802. C. WILLS.

30

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation thereof.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harraſſing diſpoſition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy colls, hath at length reduced me to the neceſſity of ſurrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803. SAMUEL EVANS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 3w

ANNAPOLIS:
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